

brown above, with four rows of black dots, one dot on each dorsal scale ; flanks blackish, well defined above, below passing into the smooth buff of the under surface.

Head, length,	mm 6
„ width,	4
Body,	37
Fore limb,	4.5
„ digit, longest,	1
Hind limb,	7.5
„ digit, longest,	3.0
Tail reproduced.	

A member of the Australian division of that section of the Gymnophthalmina which is characterised by paired fronto-parietals with separate interparietal, the present lizard has its place in the system next to *Miculia elegans* Gr., of which it is the eastern representative.

Locality, Barkley Tablelands. Type in Queensland Museum, to which it was sent by Messrs. Watson Brothers, of Gregory Downs.

COLLURICINCLA SIBILA SP. NOV.

BY C. W. DE VIs, M.A.

ALL the upper surface, wing-coverts and scapulars lead grey, washed with olive brown : each feather of the forepart of the head with a central stripe of dark brown. Lore and forehead indistinctly mottled with rufous and dark brown ; ear coverts slightly browner than upper surface. Wing brown ; outerwebs of secondary coverts rufous near the tips ; quills dark brown externally ; outer webs almost wholly brown grey with an olive cast ; internally brighter brown, with the inner webs, as well as those of the secondaries, edged towards the base with dull buff ; axillaries and under wing coverts bright rufous ; tail brown, four centre feathers washed with grey externally, laterals with numerous faint bars of darker brown, and the edge of the inner web narrowly edged with buff growing more distinct on the outer feathers. All the lower surface rufous, becoming purer and brighter on the abdomen

thighs, and under tail coverts, and reaching the cheek and side of neck ; chin, cheek, side of neck, throat and breast conspicuously streaked with grey central stripes ; bill, black ; legs and feet, rich brown ; total length, 193 mm. ; culmen, 20 ; wing, 104 ; tail, 88 ; tarsus, 26.

Locality, Herbert Vale.

Collected by Mr. K. Broadbent in the back scrubs over the range, behind Cardwell. Mr. Broadbent notes that it spreads its wings and tail and runs along the ground backwards and forwards, and makes a curious *hissing* noise. Two examples only were seen.

This species comes near the western *rufiventris*, in which, however, the throat is greyish white, and there is a white lore and spot before the eye, with several other differences.

ON ANEITEA GRAEFFEI, AND ITS ALLIES.

BY C. HEDLEY.

It seems to be the privilege of Australia to possess in almost every branch of natural history some curious and abnormal form which defies the efforts of systematists to assign to it a natural place in their classification ; of such among the mollusca are the bitentaculate slugs. Light is often shed on similar puzzles by the records of geological strata ; this, however, can hardly be the case with the subject of this paper ; by reason of their soft and perishable substance, decaying and leaving no trace behind them, the interesting history of the *Aneitea*, the *Peripatus*, and many such lie buried with them.

The latest standard work, Mr. G. W. Tryon's "Structural and Systematic Conchology," deals with the bitentaculate slugs in a very unsatisfactory manner. Under the Family Succineidæ we find the genus *Athoracophorus* *Gould*, with *Janella* *Gray*, *Aneitea* *Gray*, and *Triboniophorus* *Humbert* as synonyms : and *Konophora* *Hutton*, as a subgenus.

Long ago Gray* proposed to call his new family the *Janel-*

* Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1853, 2-12-415.